WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1823. [NO. 175.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK,
By PHILO WHITE.

The Terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows:

Two Dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopt.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823..... William Sloan *vs.* Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weathetby and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore *ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, *C. M. C. E.*

Paid $4 3mt76

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1823; William Baily *vs.* Baily Johnson: Original attachment, summoned Walter R. Lenoir and Samuel F. Patterson, garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilksboro', on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, ROBT. MARTIN, *Clk.*

Paid $2. 6t75

Stray Horse.

BROKE loose from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. on the main road from Rockford to Huntsville, Surry County, six miles from Rockford, a small bay *Horse*, with mane roached, switch tail, and one of his hind shoes off; he was taken sick at the place from whence he escaped, and by rolling on the ground, the skin was rubbed off in a number of places, more particularly on his hips. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to William Zeckery, of Surry county, or Peter Clingman, of Huntsville, Surry county, or give information so that I get him again.

HENRY ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 15, 1823. '71

Sign and House Painting.

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever be to accommodate those who call upon him.—He first became acquainted with his profession in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of his business which he received while there, connected with his experience in this country, will enable him to execute his business in the most neat and fashionable style.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. '67

Boot & Shoemaking Business.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from his residence in the country, to the town of Concord, where he is well prepared to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking business on a large scale. He has good leather, and employs good workmen, and will therefore be enabled to do his work in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. All who want good work done, are invited to call and try his shop.

The subscriber has also on hand, for sale, a large quantity of sole and upper *Leather*, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He wishes to employ seven or eight journeymen shoemakers; to good workmen, and steady men, he will give good wages, and steady employ.

ASA THOMPSON.

Concord, N. C. Sept. 2, 1823. 69

THE CELEBRATED HORSE *NAPOLEON*,

WILL stand the present fall season, at the subscriber's plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at the following low prices, viz: seven dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and fourteen dollars to insure a mare in foal. Mares sent to remain with him, will be furnished with pasturage gratis, and grain at the market price. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1823. 4t76

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of *Robb & Winebrenner*, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. '66

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having established himself in the above line of business, in the town of *Lexington*, Davidson county, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of that place, and the surrounding country. He invites all who wish garments made, to call on him, and give him a fair trial. He intends to make arrangements for procuring the latest fashions; and will strive to do his work in the most approved and durable style.

Orders for work, sent from a distance, will be punctually executed. JACOB RIBLIN.

Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C. Sept. 9, 1823. 72tf

Carriage and Windsor Chair MAKING.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing the citizens of Lincolnton and the country at large, that the liberal encouragement they have hitherto met with, enable them to continue the above business; and they will endeavor to accommodate all those who may call on them, and their custom will be thankfully received.

They also keep on hand, High and Low BEDSTEADS, of a superior quality.

The subscribers wish to employ one or two journeymen, at either of the above branches, who are not in the habit of intoxication.

MARTIN C' PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

September 22, 1823. 3mt85

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. 67

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823. '66

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

BY virtue of authority in me vested, I will expose to public sale, on the third Monday in November next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the following tracts of land, late the property of Richmond Pearson, sen. dec'd. to wit: One tract lying on the north side of the South Yadkin, containing by estimation five hundred and eighty-two acres, and adjoins the lands of Mrs. Eliza Pearson, Joseph Williams, and others. One other tract adjoining the above, and contains about one hundred and fifty acres. One other tract, lying between the South Yadkin and Third Creek, and contains by estimation one thousand acres. One other tract lying on the south side of Third Creek, and contains by estimation four hundred and fifty acres; on which there is a valuable grist and saw Mill. On all the foregoing tracts, there are valuable low grounds, a part of which is in cultivation. The aforesaid lands will be shewn by Messrs. Charles and Richmond Pearson, to any person desirous of purchasing. The terms of credit will be made known on the day of sale.

D. F. CALDWELL.

October 3, 1823. 6wt79

Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Concord, N. C. Oct. 1, 1823.

A JOHN H. ALEXANDER, William Adkison, Tobias Area. B—Thomas Basington, Soloman Burnes, David Bradshaw, Andrew Bain, Charles Blackwelder, Joseph Baker, William Bell, Peter Boger. C—Noah Corzine, Andrew Corzine, John Case, Able Corzine, Peter Coble, Robert Campbell, George Cagle. D—William W. Duckworth. E—Paul Earnhart, Thomas Erwin. F—Abraham Fox, Catharine Furr, Jacob Freese. G—Robert Glass. H—William G. Harris, Nelly Hudson, Thompson Hunt, William Harris, Joseph Howel, Mary Huie, Isabella Hunt, George Houston, Dempsey Honeycut, Doct. Charles Harris. J—John Johnson, John Jarret, John C. Jimison, Samuel Jimison. K—Robert Kirkpatrick, Laird Kirkpatrick, Col. D. Karr. L—Jacob Lyerly. M—Jane Miller, Andrew M' Curdy, William M'Clain, John Misenhimer, Joseph M'Clelland, Jacob Macart, William M'Graw, Margaret M'Cochran, Malcolm M'Bride, John M' Caleb, Hugh S. M'Caleb, Erexene Morrison, John Mitchell. N—William Newel, O—Peter Overcah. P—George A. Phifer, John Plott, Robert Pervians, Rev. Walter S. Pharr. R—Francis Ross, David Reese, David Russel, Moses Rogers, John Richey, Jane Russel, James Ross, Seth Rogers, Jane Ross, Marcus Reese, John Rogers, John Reed. S—Hartwell Spain, Elizabeth Stephenson, John Strubé, Alexander Scott, Martin Stough, John Sessaman, David Moore, Philip Shive. W—John W. Weddington, Josiah P. White.

3wt76 D. STORKE, *A. P. M.*

NATIONAL POLITICS.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

To the People of North-Carolina:

In a government like that under which we live, emanating from the people, where all power is derived mediately or immediately from them, and where each member of the community has a portion of the sovereign power residing in himself, it becomes that people to take a deep interest in all questions arising, which may affect their happiness; and it devolves upon them, as a bounden duty, not to remain inactive and unconcerned when their energies are necessary to the protection of their rights. In every branch of our government—in every department, civil, military and judicial—the people are the impulse which sets the great machinery in motion. The time is now at hand, then, when you are called upon to determine, in your minds, who shall be entitled to your suffrages for the next presidency; and in this all-important question, in which the most invaluable principle of civil liberty is secured to you—a right of choice of rulers—let it be said the people of North-Carolina have not been indifferent—that they have maturely considered the subject—that they have weighed well the claims of the different candidates, and that they have wisely selected the man from whose character it may be fairly inferred his administration will at once result in the happiness of their own state, and of the general good. You have in nomination for that high and responsible office, men, whose characters and public services entitle them all to respect—men who have, in different situations, filled, with honor to themselves, and usefulness to their country, the most exalted stations within the gift of the government. From among that number your are to make your choice; in doing which let it be said North-Carolina has bowed to no influence—has been subject to no controul; that she has stood forward upon her own responsibility, determined to think and act for herself upon a question, in the determination of which her voice is not among the least important; that she has pursued that course of conduct which marks with falsehood those who dared to assert that her vote would be regulated by Virginia; and that, by an independent vote, she has proven to the world she is not ignorant of her own importance.

Among the number of those who are candidates for the presidency, where can we find one whose character secures to us what we have reason to expect from JOHN C. CALHOUN? In him we find combined the three great qualifications, honesty, capability and faithfulness to the Constiiution—a man, who, by a long train of services to his country, has proven to the world that the promotion of her happiness is the ruling principle of his conduct—who, in every situation in which he has been placed, has given us the most unequivocal evidence of his superior talents—whose liberal sentiments and opinions in the cabinet are in strict accordance with the great mass of the people, and proclaim him an *anti-radical*—whose view of men and measures is with the pepetrating eye of one ready to detect the least aberration from the path of political rectitude—and, in short, whose whole course of public conduct marks him the disciple of Washington. Such is the man who North-Carolina should support, and with a patriotic exultation do we behold the daily increase of his friends, in opposition to all the trick, stratagem and subterfuge which is called in requisition against him. To advance argument in support of his character is necessary, for those most hostile to his election have never denied or contradicted it: they have tacitly assented to its truth, by seizing on the fallacious objection to his *age* as the *only* pretext for their opposition. They have wearied themselves and tortured their brains in search of grounds of opposition, and, with all their combined energies, this insubstantial one is all they have been enabled to invent or discover. This they have pictured in the most frightful colors, and held forth to the people the evils which may result from investing one so *young* with such power.—How absurd and ridiculous the objection! In no other light can it be viewed than political imbecility. The constitution, that sacred bulwark of our liberties, declares his age is not objectionable. The wise framers of it foresaw the consequences which might result from *inexperience*, and provided for it, by making it requisite the President should have arrived at the age of 35; and shall it be said we should reject authority like this? That we should discard Mr. Calhoun as incompetent to fill the office, and in doing so, discard, as unwise and impolitic, that article of our Constitution; assume to ourselves, with arrogant presumption, a deeper insight into the human character and national prosperity than the authors of that charter of freedom, than whom, wiser, or more virtuous men never lived in any country or age? Mr. Calhoun has now reached his fortieth year—that period of our existence when the human mind is most vigorous and energetic—most ripened into perfection. Wisdom and experience are not consequences of old age, but of application and observation. In old age the want of these qualities are less excusable—in youth the possession more commendable. Should we then reject Mr. Calhoun, because we cannot trace the furrows of age on his brow, or the snows of sixty years in his silver locks, even though our judgments tell us that in all things else he has not his superior? Those most inimical to Mr. Calhoun's election cannot make such sacrifices of feeling as to deny his unequalled powers of mind, whether employed in the cabinet, in debate, or in social and scientific conversation. They are all ready to exclaim that eight years hence he will be the people's choice—worthy of the highest honor that can be bestowed upon him—worthy of *their* suffrages. Can so great a change be wrought in his mental faculties, or the purity of his heart, in so short a space of time? Can we hope that the brightest luminary in the political hemisphere will receive much additional lustre by shining on in undisturbed quietude for 8 years? Or shall we compel him to wait with patience the expiration of another's administration, when the public good protests against the delay? Impossible. Their arguments, like the globe of suds, may delight and dazzle for a moment, but must finally explode. They may make a momentary impression, and flatter for a time the friends of Mr. Crawford, but, long ere the eventful moment shall arrive, the people will see their fallacy—they will laugh to scorn those who shall tell them the man of their choice is unfit to be their President, because he has not the stamp of old age. Mr. Calhoun's friends offer as reasons why he *should* be chosen, his *honesty*, his *capacity*, his *attachment to the Constitution*. Place these requisits in the balance, and they will preponderate against millions of years.

Let me, then, recommend to your serious consideration the claims which this gentleman has to your notice. The result must be most favorable; for, in his character, will be found that inestimable compound which makes the statesman, the politician, the patriot and the man of worth.

BRUTUS.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,

[*A Republican paper, and devoted to Mr. Adams.*]

JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, now Secretary of the War Department, was educated in Connecticut, and commenced his public career, as a member of the House of Representatives, in the session of 1811—12. He advocated the declaration of war against Great Britain, which was passed at that session, and thenceforward was considered a principal leader of the administration party in the House. He was a strenuous friend to the Navy, and, while in Congress, had a principal hand in the legislative measures for the increase of that valuable means of defence. He was equally zealous for the protection of Manufactures, and supported the tariff of 1816—17, by which our coarse cotton manufactures were saved from total ruin, and have, at last, become equal to the demand for domestic consumption. The system of Internal Improvement by roads and canals, which passed both Houses, and was rejected by President Madison, on constitutional scruples, was drawn up by Mr. Calhoun, and received the whole support of his powerful eloquence. He bore a distinguished part in the great measure of restoring specie payments, and, to promote this object, lent his influence to carry the Charter of the National Bank. On his appointment to the War Department, he found that branch of the administration in great disorder, and applied himself, with great vigor and industry, to its reformation. "The staff was organized on a new plan: every branch was endowed with a distinct existence, and guarded by a system of accountability, reaching from the chief to the most subordinate." The Military College was resuscitated, reduced to order and discipline, and supplied with the most able professors. A general survey of the assailable points on our sea-coasts and land frontier was commenced, under the superintendence of the corps of engineers, and a general system of fortification is now in progress. It is conceded by all parties, that the expenses of the War Department have been greatly reduced, under this gentleman's administration. The radical party in Congress claim the whole merit of this reduction, while Mr. Calhoun's friends impute the saving to the admirable system of order and accountability introduced by him. It is probable the truth lies between them. No more money can be legally expended than is legally granted; but the attention or inattention of the head of department to the manner of expenditure, may occasion a vast difference in the results produced: And in these, Mr. Calhoun's administration of the War Department is certainly very creditable.

Mr. Calhoun's education is understood to have been as complete as is usual in the best colleges in New-England. His subsequent reading has embraced every branch of political science and liberal study, considered necessary or fundamental to the scholar, gentleman or politician. These acquisitions, joined to strong natural mental powers, place him among the first men of the country, and indicate the hope that, with the advantages of experience in political life and sound judgment, improved and matured by an extended acquaintance with human character and motives, he will, hereafter, render himself worthy of the first office in the gift of the people. His friends seem generally aware that, at an age not much over forty, it would be unadvised in him to accept that office, if attainable, and the general sentiment of the community concurs in that opinion. Supposing him now to be elected, and to continue in office for two terms, he will have finished his political career, and must be deemed ineligible to any other office, exactly at that time of life when men commonly reach the full vigor of their mental faculties, and are most capable of extensive public usefulness. He will quit the helm of government and the stage of action, at an age in which a Newton, a Locke, a Marlborough, a Mansfield, Franklin, Washington and Adams have appeared in all the refulgence of cultivated intellect.

THE LATE WAR.

We question whether an American can be found who is well informed, whose estimate of the late war is not honorable to its *principles*, its *advocates*, and its *issue*; and who does not look upon it as having done more for this country than any act since that which proclaimed *free and independent*. It is impossible not to associate the chief actors in so distinguished a scene with the scene itself—and such is the intelligence of the American people, and their attention to the policy and principles of their government, that it would be a libel to question their acquaintance with so distinguished a feature of their history, or their attachment to the men who, being prominent amidst the opposition to this decisive and victorious step, carried the measure in triumph to its issue.

It is upon those principles we account, in a great degree, for the universal attachment of the people to Mr. Calhoun and General Jackson. The first roused the nation by his powers in the Congress, to an adoption of the war measure; the last finished it gloriously. We look upon those two distinguished citizens as united with all that is gratifying to contemplate in that great trial of our country, and ourselves join most cordially in giving to them both their full measure of our gratitude.—*Washington Republican.*

Dr. Hamilton, alias Dr. Bedford the great,

Was arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at N[illegible], on Wednesday, on two indictments, (one for bigamy, and the other for swindling) and pleaded guilty to both—thereby, (says the Eagle) defrauding many of both sexes of the anticipated pleasure of a peep at the "pretty creature," and of hearing a public detail of his adventurous exploits in the court of Venus. The punishment for bigamy is imprisonment for ten years.

Com. Adv.

GOVERNORS.

The State of Maryland has had 20 Governors since the year 1777. The State of New-York has had but 6, viz: George Clinton, John Jay, Morgan Lewis, Daniel D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton, and Joseph C. Yates. In Connecticut, the Governor's election is annual, and yet we believe that State has had but six different Governors since the revolution: two Trumbulls, John Treadwell, Roger Griswold, John Cotton Smith, and Oliver Wolcott.

A fine couple.—From Ohio, we have the account of the 'yoking together' of George Hay, 4 feet one inch high, and weighing 90 pounds, to Miss Elizabeth Harman, 5 feet 3 inches high, and weighing 180 lbs.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Of the next General Assembly of North-Carolina.

Ashe county—Elisha Calloway, S; Alexander B. M'Millan and Joshua Weaver, C.

Anson—William Marshall, S; James Gordon and Joseph White, C.

Burke—James R. M'Dowell, S; Brice Collins and William Roane, C.

Bladen—Daniel Shipman, S; Robert Melvin and William Davis, C.

Bertie—George E. Outlaw, S; Simon A. Bryan and James G. Mhoon, C.

Brunswick—John C. Baker, S; Jacob W. Leonard and Alfred Moore, C.

Bamfort—J. O. K. Williams. S; T. W. Blackledge and Wyriott Ormand, C.

Buncombe—Philip Brittain, S; James Lowry and James Whitaker, C.

Cumberland—L. Bethune, S; Neill M'Neill and Samuel P. Ashe, C.

Cabarrus—John Phifer, S; William M'Lean and C. Melchor, C.

Caswell—Bartlett Yancey, S; B. Brown and James Rainey, C.

Camden—Caleb Perkins, S; W. B. Webster and Thomas Tillett, C.

Chowan—William Bullock, S; James Skinner and Joshua Newborn, C.

Carteret—Andrew Wilson, S; Isaac Hellen and Edward H. Bell, C.

Craven—John H. Bryan, S; John M. Bryan and Samuel Whitehurst, C.

Chatham—Robert Marsh, S; Ambrose K. Ramsay and William Underwood, C.

Currituck—Thomas C. Ferebee, S; W. D. Barnard and John Forbes, C.

Duplin—Jeremiah Pearsall, S; Stephen Miller, jr. and William K. Frederick, C.

Davidson—Alexander R. Caldcleugh, S; Jesse Hargrave and William Bodenhamer, C.

Edgecomb—Hardy Flowers, S; William Wilkin and Moses Baker, C.

Franklin—Charles A. Hill, S; Lark Fox and Guilford Lewis, C.

Gates—Abraham Harrell, S; John Walton and William W. Stedman, C.

Greene—Jesse Speight, S; Charles Edwards and R. G. Brigtt, C.

Granville—William Sneed, S; Robert Jeter and Wm. G. Bowers, C.

Guilford—J. Parker, S; Samuel Hunter and David Worth, C.

Pugh—David Gibbs, S; Littlejohn Pugh and William Watson, C.

Halifax—Thomas Burges, S; Willis Alston and Robert A. Jones, C.

Hertford—D. E. Sumner, S; John Vann and James Copeland, C.

Haywood—Thomas Love, S; James R. Love and Ninian Edmondson, C.

Iredell—Alexander Torrence, S; Aza Beall and James L. Hill, C.

Jones—Durant Hatch, jr. S; Risden M'Daniel and E. Jarman, C.

Johnson—John M'Leod, S; Robert H. Helme and Hillory Wilder, C.

Lenoir—Nathan Whitfield, S; William Killpatrick and Isaac Croom, C.

Lincoln—Daniel M. Forney, S; Oliver W. Holland and Daniel Conrad, C.

Martin—Lewellin Bowers, S; Lawrence Cherry and Gabriel L. Stewart, C.

Moore—William Jackson, S; Gideon Seawell and Angus Martin, C.

Mecklenburg—Michael M'Leary, S; Mathew Bain and Thomas G. Polk, C.

Montgomery—James Legrand, S; John Durgan and Harry Morgan, C.

Northampton—John Peebles, S; R. B. Gary and Lewis P. Williamson, C.

New Hanover—Thomas Devane, S; Stockley Sidbury and Joseph A. Hill, C.

Nash—W. W. Boddie, S; Thomas N. Mann and Edwin D. Whitehead, C.

Orange—Duncan Cameron, S; James Mebane and Wm. M'Auley, C.

Onslow—Edward Ward, S; Lewis T. Oliver and Eli W. Ward, C.

Person—Robert Vanhook, S; J. G. A. Williamson and Thomas Webb, C.

Pasquotank—John Pool, S; Carter Barnard and Thomas Bell, C.

Perquimans—Willis Riddick, S; Myles Elliot, sen. and Theophilus Barrow, C.

Pitt—Luke Albritton, S; John Cherry and Wilkes Brooks, C.

Rowan—James Martin, S; Charles Fisher and John Clement, C.

Richmond—Stephen Wall, S; Tryon M'Farland and John H. Cole, C.

Randolph—Alexander Gray, S; Abraham Brower and George Hoover, C.

Rutherford—Elias Alexander, S; James Grahams and John Carson, C.

Rockingham—Nathaniel Scales, S; Robert Martin and E. T. Brodnax, C.

Robeson—Mr. Murphy, S; Messrs. Howell and Alford, C.

Sampson—Charles Gavin, S; John Sellars and David Underwood, C.

Stokes—John Hill, S; Augustine H. Shepperd and Joseph M. Flynt, C.

Surry—Solomon Graves, S; Mr. Wright and E. Thompson, C.

Tyrell—John Beasley, S; Enoch Hassell and Ephraim Mann, C.

Washington—Thomas Cox, S; Taylor Walker and Samuel Davenport, C.

Wake—Henry Seawell, S; Samuel Whitaker and James F. Taylor, C.

Warren—Micajah T. Hawkins, S; Daniel Turner and Robert H. Jones, C.

Wayne—Richard B. Hatch, S; Joshua Hastings and Stephen Smith, C.

Wilkes—James Welborn, S; Matthew Gordon and William Horton, C.

TOWNS.

Edenton,	James Iredell.
Fayetteville,	Robert Strange.
Halifax,	Jesse A. Bynum.
Hillsborough,	Thomas Clancey.
Newbern,	John Stanley.
Salisbury,	John L. Henderson.
Wilmington,	M. W. Campbell.

☞ The above list is complete, with the exception of *Columbus* county, from which we have not yet seen the returns.

Erie Canal and the Hudson.—The Corporation of Albany, and the citizens of that city, (by a general meeting held on Friday,) are making arrangements for a grand celebration of the passage of the *first boat* from the Great Western Canal into Hudson river, at that city, which joyful event is expected to take place in ten or twelve days.—*N. Y. Patriot*

A contribution towards the purchase of an organ was made at the rev. Mr. Parkman's meeting house on Sunday last—when $1259 75 cts. was collected. It is intended the organ shall be of American manufacture. [*Balt. Pat.*

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 23.

By the arrival of the (old line) Packet Ship *Amity*, Capt. Maxwell, in 34 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 17th, inclusive.

The accounts from Spain continue to be very uncertain and contradictory. A telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris, which announces that Ballasteros has submitted to the regency appointed by the French, and the terms of capitulation will be found among our extracts.—This is a sad blow, though the result of the late action may have left no other alternative. Barcelona, Cadiz, St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, Corunna, and a few other fortresses held out; and if treason does not get within their walls, Spain may yet be saved.

There has been some severe fighting in Greece, and much suffering among the people. "It appears that the Greeks have gained a triple victory, and totally deranged the plans of the Turks. The Captain Pacha, after doubling Cape d'Oro, detached thirty transports, escorted by some ships of war, for Patras, while he himself with the main force, made for the bay of Corystos, in the isle of Eubœa.—Here under protection of the batteries of the place (occupied by the Turks) he landed 5000 troops, which he ordered to gain Attica by the Strait of Negrepoint, and thence proceeded to Phocis, in order to favor the entrance of the Turks from Thessaly by the pass of Thermopylæ.—The Greeks defending the pass would thus have been placed between two fires. The Pacha, however, had scarcely effected the landing of the troops at Corystos, when a Greek squadron, which had watched his movements attacked him. The combat was long, and well sustained by the Turks, but at length the Greeks by their skill in manœuvering, and their fireships, blew up several Turkish vessels, took six, and put to flight, and chased the rest of the enemy's fleet.

Abdulhad Pacha has sent 12,000 men from Solonica to the Gulf of Volu, in order to suppress the insurrection. The insurgents took refuge in Yrikeri, but the Turks burned no less than 24 villages, and massacred more than 3000 men, while women and children were carried into slavery.

There is reason to believe from movements of the Russian Cabinet, and disposition of the army, that some interesting events are about to take place in relation to Spain and Turkey.

It was rumored in London that the Russian troops were actually on their march towards Spain.

The report of Captain Parry having effected the North West passage, is positively contradicted. No such intelligence had been received at the Admiralty.

Private Correspondence.

"MADRID, AUG. 9. Midnight.

"At the moment when the news of the deliverance of the king and the dispersion of the Cortes was received at Madrid, the public edifices and private mansions were, without exceptions, covered with tapestry. In the evening the bust of Ferdinand was carried in triumph through the streets by those members of the Guard du Corps who were in the city. It was in vain that the Regency, who dreaded some tumult, endeavored to persuade the people to await the confirmation of intelligence, to which they themselves did not attach the slightest credit. Nothing however, could restrain the transports of the people, which continued to be manifested till a late hour at night.

"Some individuals well known by their opinions and conduct, had the imprudence to shew themselves in public, and became the victims of this false intelligence, which, but for the prudent dispositions of Marshal Oudinot, might have compromised in the most serious manner the tranquility of the city. One person was killed and 11 wounded.

"*Madrid, Aug.* 10.—"The following is what probably gave rise to the news circulated yesterday:

"A letter from Seville stated, that "Calatrava had, on the 5th inst. a long conference with Gen. Bordesoult, in the Isle of Leon, at the conclusion of which, the Cortes and the members of the revolutionary government, embarked on board English vessels. On the 6th, at day-break, the king and his august family were, they said, at full liberty, and at the head quarters of the besieging army, Cadiz having surrendered amid cries of Vive le Roi! the ringing of bells, and discharges of cannon, which continued firing at the moment when the courier departed."

From the Etoile of Aug. 18.

Corpio, Aug. 11.—A report prevails this morning at the Etat Major, that they have been fighting in the streets of Cadiz. The commercial part of the town wished that the King should be set at complete liberty, but the small number of militia who remained in the town wished to oppose it.

The most violent partizans of the revolution have taken refuge in the Isle of Leon.

It is certain that, since the 3d instant, the King is more free. We are on the eve of great events. We shall arrive to-morrow at Cordova. The Duke d'Angouleme has set off post with part of his household, and will arrive on the 15th at Puerto Santa Maria; and if Cadiz does not surrender on the 20th, the bombardment will commence immediately.

Metaro, August 13.—A mutiny took place the day before yesterday at Barcelona. The plan was to do away with Rotten's government; but unfortunately the plan was bad, and victory declared for revolutionists. Numerous arrests and sanguinary executions followed the success of Rotten. The Royal French vessels of the Marine took on board a great number of the inhabitants concerned in the affair, who were pursued by the enemy's gun boats.

STILL LATER.

By the arrival last night of the fast sailing ship Union, Capt. French, the editor of the National Advocate has received London papers to the 21st Aug. and Liverpool of the 22d, being 4 days later than by the Amity.

It will be seen by our extracts that affairs in Spain are in great confusion, and statements very contradictory are made on all sides.

The army of Ballasteros did not join the French; he had been suspected by the Cortes, and preparation made to dispossess him of command, when he perfidiously joined the enemy. His army is to be commanded by Gens. Zayas and Riego.

A letter has been received in London from the agent to Lloyd's, dated Genoa Aug. 7. which says, that "A vessel arrived this morning which sailed on the 2d inst. from San Felicio, coast of Catalonia, the master of which reports, that on the 27th ult. 3 divisions, commanded by Generals Milans, Lloberas, and Mans, attacked the French near Manresa, that a very obstinate battle took place which lasted 2 days, in which the French lost 3000 prisoners, and a great number of killed and wounded, and that the Spaniards set fire to Manresa; that on the 29th ult. Gens. Mina and Rotten sallied out fron Barcelona, with all their forces and attacked the French on the 30th. near Mataro; that the battle was not ended on the 2d inst. when he sailed, as he saw a great fire along the coast, and on the tops of the mountains, so that the final result of this action is yet unknown.

The London Courier of the 20th, says—"Nothing more is now said about the freedom of Ferdinand, the certainty of negociation, or the expectation of an immediate surrender on the part of the Cortes; but on the contrary, we are told if Cadiz does not surrender by the 20th, the bombardment of the city will commence."

The Liverpool Mercury of the 22d, states on the authority of the late advices from Paris, that the Duke d'Angouleme had actually dissolved the regency of Madrid, and made other great charges.

Corunna was still in possession of the Constitutionalists on the 10th August.—The French bombarded it at intervals, and were in possession of all the heights from which artillery could play on it.

The Ex-Emperor Iturbide arrived at Leghorn on the 2d Aug.

From the London Courier, Aug. 20.

We have received the following important Decree, issued by the Duke d'Angouleme, at his head-quarters, Andujar, on the 8th inst. We give it, as it has reached us, unable to define precisely the scope of its practical application, or even vouch for its authenticity. Supposing it, however, to be authentic, it certainly indicates no very cordial feelings as subsisting between his Royal Highness, and the Madrid Regency, for to them and their adherents, its articles can only apply.—There are no other "Spanish Authorities," to whom such a decree could be addressed, for it would be a ridiculous assumption of power to pretend to exact obedience to it from the Constitutionalists.

We, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, Infant of France, Duke of Angouleme, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Pyrenees, &c. &c.

Considering that the occupation of Spain, by the army under our command places us under the indispensable obligation of watching over the tranquility of that Kingdom, and the security of our troops, have commanded, and do command as follows:

1. The Spanish Authorities shall not make any prisoners without authority from the French commanders of our troops.

2. The Commanders in Chief of the corps under our command shall demand the release of all prisoners, who may have been imprisoned in any arbitrary manner for political motives, especially soldiers, that they may return to their homes, excepting such as after liberation, shall give cause of complaint.

3. The Commanders in Chief of the Corps are authorised to seize all such persons as shall disobey the present orders.

4. All publishers and periodical writings shall be under the direction of the Commanders of our troops.

5. The present decree shall be printed, and made known all over the world.

Given in Andujar, the 8th of August, 1823.

(Signed) LOUIS ANTOINE.
By command GUILLEMINOT.

By arrivals at New-York, London papers to the 27th, and Paris papers to the 30th ult. have been received.

The most prominent articles of intelligence, are disastrous to the Spanish cause, and give us fears that resistence to the invaders is nearly at an end.

Corunna and Algesiras *both capitulated to the French* on the 14th August.

The last advices from the Duke of Angouleme state that, on the 18th of August, he was *holding a Council of War under the walls of Cadiz.* Previous reports stated that he arrived at St. Marys on the 16th, and immediately sent a flag into Cadiz with propositions for a negociation with the Cortes—but the Cortes, it is said, declined to receive any proposition except they came through the British government.

The defection of Manso, one of Mina's Generals, is confirmed. He had joined the French with 42 of his troops.

Ballasteros carried with him 4000 troops.

The Regency at Madrid, it is said, endeavored to procure of the Duke of Angouleme a modification of his decree against their authority to imprison the Constitutionalists. But it appeared the decree was put in execution, and upwards of 600 men had been released from prison at Madrid.

There are reports that the Greeks had obtained further great victories on land; that they had encountered and nearly destroyed the grand Turkish fleet, only 10 vessels escaping, and that they were about to undertake an enterprize against Smyrna.

The POPE PIUS VII. died, at Rome, on the 20th of August, aged 83 years. His pontificate was 23 years, one of the longest recorded.

A letter from Bayonne, August 19th, says a courier passed through that place on the 18th. reported to be the bearer of an order from government at Cadiz, to the Constitutional Generals, for the suspension of hostilities. Another courier passed through Bayonne, with news of the death of Mr. Belin, at Seville, the agent of the house of Rothschild.

NEW-YORK GRAND CANAL.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the New-York Statesman, from the western part of that State:

"I have had a most pleasant excursion, thus far, and found the Grand Canal what history will represent it to be—the most splendid and wonderful work of the present age. The whole western country fills me with astonishment. That portion of the State of New-York, which lies between the Little Falls and Buffalo, exhibits a community of more moral and physical strength, in proportion to its numbers, than any that has ever existed, either in ancient or modern times.

A Book has lately made its appearance from the Boston Press, entitled "*Correspondence between the Hon. John Adams, late President of the United States, and the late William Cunningham, Esq. beginning in* 1803 *and ending* 1812. *Published by E. M. Cunningham, son of the late William Cunningham Esq.*" Few publications have produced greater excitement than this appears to have done. The cause of the excitement is to be found in the fact, that the Correspondence now divulged was of the most *confidential* nature, between connections, and perfectly *without reserve*. On the one hand curiosity is excited, by the disclosures contained in the Letters of Mr. ADAMS: on the other, indignation is roused at the violation of confidence, involved in the publication of them.

We speak without reference to its contents, when we express our sincere regret at this publication, and our hope that it may be suffered quietly to sink into oblivion. We have, for our part, no wish to read a line of it.—*Nat. Intel.*

DOG, *sold at* AUCTION.

A few days since a large New-Foundland Dog, having been duly levied upon in this place, was sold at constable's sale for twenty dollars. This is the first case of the kind we recollect to have heard of. Whether Cats are not equally liable to execution, might perhaps be a legal question worthy of grave discussion. Those of the Whittington breed would probably sell well where rats were plenty, and many persons would gladly perhaps see even the rats themselves disposed of, by execution or otherwise.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

The remains of the lamented commodore Shaw were on Friday consigned to the tomb, in the burial ground of Christ church, Philadelphia, with military honors, amidst a vast concourse of citizens. The reverend clergy, and all the civil and military authorities of the city, the officers of the army and navy, and the sailors as well as citizens, attended on the mournful occasion. [*Franklin Gazette.*

CAROLINIAN:

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

October 14, 1823.

Our readers will have observed an error in our last week's paper, which we take occasion to correct. The No. of the paper of 7th inst. should have been 174, instead of 173, as it was worked off.

Editors' secrets—and "The Goats."

The editor of the Columbia, S. C. Telescope, and a Mr. M'Cord, to whose management the editor had committed the literary charge of his paper during a few months absence, have had a "falling out," and much angry language has passed between them. Mr. M'Cord contended that he alone, as editorial manager of the paper, was the proper conservator of the editorial *secrets* of the office; and Mr. Cline, the proprietor, thought he, by all means, was capable of keeping *his own* secrets. Upon this, their quarrel is founded. Mr. M'Cord published a spiteful article, announcing his withdrawal from all participation in the establishment; and Mr. Cline has come out with a long exculpatory piece, in which he accuses Mr. M'Cord with betraying the private confidence reposed in him, and disappointing the hopes which the citizens of Columbia, and of South-Carolina, had cherished of the rectitude and orthodoxy of the principles he would promulge through the columns of the Telescope,

By Mr. Cline's statement, it appears that, sometime last spring, wishing to make a visit to the north, he was anxious to get some person to take charge of the editorial department of his paper; that Mr. M'Cord, who was a young gentleman whom the citizens of Columbia thought to be of some promise, applied for the situation, which was given to him,—he desiring no other remuneration than the privilege of writing for and managing the paper, for his own amusement and literary instruction. Of the effects of Mr. M'Cord's editorial labors, the people of South-Carolina, and a great many in North-Carolina, as well as other States, have a melancholy evidence. For six or eight months past, the columns of the Telescope have been prostituted to the vilest purposes; publications of the most irreligious, deistical cast have been sent forth to the public; among the most flagitious of these, were a series of essays under the signature of "*The Goats.*" These publications very naturally caused much excitement, and met with a general reprobation from the pious and moral portion of the community. For this reason, Mr. Cline very judiciously determined, that, having been

"*Deceiv'd for once, he'd trust no king again,*"

and has taken the sole charge of his business into his "own care and management," and pledges himself that his paper shall hereafter be conducted on pure and correct principles. Every well-wisher to good society and good government, must rejoice at this event, for it is incalculable what a mischievous, disorganizing influence such licentious publications as the "Goats," &c. have on the morals of the community.

Mr. Cline will probably hereafter be cautious of putting weapons into the hands of others, which they may, at pleasure, turn against his personal character and pecuniary interest. We find that the responsibility and perplexities incident to the situation of an Editor, are sufficiently harassing where he has the sole managing of his own business, without having to answer for the aberrations of irresponsible persons

The Editors of the Raleigh Register propose, on the 18th of next month, to commence the publication of their paper twice a week. We wish them success in this enterprize; we are willing to grant them the increased facility they will thus have of inculcating sentiments favorable to "their man," for a prospect of hereafter receiving a more diffusive report of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The Legislature of Tennessee convened at Murfreesborough on the 17th ult. Gov. Carroll, in his message, recommends among other things, that the banks of that State resume the payment of their notes with specie on the 1st of April next, the day fixed by a law of the State for that purpose. But it is thought that the legislature will extend the time.

Key West.—It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the U. S. squadron at Thompson's Island, that Com. *Rodgers* has volunteered his services to go on a special mission, under the order of the Navy Department, to the station commanded by Com. Porter, to examine the causes of the diseases prevailing there, and to report to government whether it is expedient to remove the rendezvous to some more healthy situation. Four of the eldest physicians in the navy will accompany Com. Rodgers.

Correction.—In an article we published last week, from the Edenton Gazette, it was stated that negro *Polly* was condemned to be executed; this, it seems from a later paper, was incorrect. Polly was acquitted. But negroes Charles, Jack, and Lavina, were executed on Friday, the 26th ult. for the murder of Miss *Mary Wynns*.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

We have information from the east, communicated in a manner that warrants us in noticing it, that some of the friends of Mr. Crawford residing on and near the Roanoke, have it in contemplation to make an attempt in the next Legislature to repeal the present electoral law of this State, in order that the Electors may be appointed by the Legislature. This plan is predicated on the fallacious supposition that a majority of the members of the Legislature will be favorable to the pretensions of Mr. Crawford. Although some of our friends are rather apprehensive on this point, we feel assured there is no cause to fear the issue of the plan; for, in the first place, there is no danger that a majority of the members of the Legislature will be favorable to the election of the Treasury candidate; and in the next place, were they so inclined, we are certain they would not dare thus to usurp the rights of the *people!* But we feel bound, as the public's sentinel, to apprize our fellow-citizens of every scheme that may be set afloat to curtail the rights of the people with a view of advancing radical doctrines.

Why is it, permit us to ask, that the Treasury candidate, and his adherents, are so suspicious of trusting the election with the people, to whom, in a republican government, it justly belongs? As one of the people, we claim for them and ourselves, what every free-born American citizen is entitled to claim as his birthright, the election of our Presidential Electors by a popular vote. We protest against this right being taken away, either by the Legislature or a *Caucus*.

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

We have heretofore published the names of gentlemen elected delegates from the several western counties to the meeting which is to be held in Raleigh the first Monday in November next, to consider on the most advisable course to be pursued in bringing about a Convention of the people of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State; but as the results of the election were published as they reached us, at irregular and distant intervals, we have thought that, as the hearts of our fellow-citizens are palpitating for the accomplishment of this great and righteous object, a re-publication of the names of Delegates, in an embodied form, would be useful to our readers and ourselves, to refer to occasionally.

Names of Delegates, and the counties they represent.

Buncombe -	Philip Brittain, Samuel Chunn.
Burke - -	Isaac T. Avery, William Dickson.
Rutherford -	James Graham, Joseph M'D. Carson.
Lincoln - -	Robert Williamson, Robert H. Burton, John F. Brevard.
Mecklenburg -	Michael M'Leary, Thomas G. Polk.
Cabarrus -	John F. Phifer.
Iredell - -	George L. Davidson, Robert Simonton.
Wilkes - -	Montfort Stokes, John Martin.
Rowan - -	Charles Fisher, John H. Freeling, John Beard, jr.
Montgomery -	Thomas Hearn.
Anson - -	Francis A. Cash, Hen. W. Harrington.
Randolph - -	Alexander Gray, John B. Troy.
Stokes - - -	Willis Pilkinton, Matthew R. Moore.
Orange - - -	Thomas Ruffin, Michael Holt, Wilie P. Mangum, James S. Smith.
Caswell - - -	Bartlett Yancey, Romulus S. Saunders.
Cumberland - -	John A. Cameron, John Armstrong.
Chatham - - -	Winship Stedman, Richard Freeman.
Rockingham -	Thomas Settle, John Bethel.
Richmond - -	Walter F. Leake.

No Delegates have yet been elected from Davidson; but we learn that measures are in train to hold an election in the course of two or three weeks, so that there is no doubt but the county will be represented in the meeting at Raleigh.

It has been announced in our paper, that the Rev. H. Posey had been elected in Haywood; but we are sorry to have to contradict it. Owing to some mismanagement, no election of delegates was held; the people only put in their votes for or against a Convention; an overwhelming majority voted for convention; but the error was discovered, when too late, that no delegate was elected.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ON THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Editor: It is now several months since I made a call, through the medium of your columns, on the friends of Mr. Crawford, for some evidence of his claims to the Presidency. I have waited with great patience, to receive the desired information. I can assure the advocates of that gentleman, that this call of mine was not made in a spirit of burlesque, but really meant in good earnest. Being only a back country farmer, my means of acquiring political information are rather limited; I have nothing to draw from, but the public newspapers, and these heretofore have very strangely neglected to inform us what it is that Mr. Crawford has ever done to entitle him to the high office of chief Magistrate. As the newspapers have thus failed in their duty, it was reasonable to suppose that some of those who are holding forth Mr. C. can give us a history of his deeds and achievements. Under this impression I made my first call; and as I still have an honest curiosity to learn what great things this Mr. Crawford has done to entitle him to the first honor of the republic, I must here again repeat it. In these *calls* I am not without precedent. It has been usual in Congress, for the past four years, as I see from my newspapers, for the particular friends of Mr. Crawford, whenever they suspected that they could embarrass either Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Adams, to make *calls* on their Departments for information, which calls were always promptly answered.—But if I have examples before me of making calls, so it must be admitted, on the other hand, that the persons on whom I call, have a precedent in neglecting to answer,—*to wit:* In the session of 1818, the House of Representatives passed two resolutions, both in the same words, one calling on Mr. Calhoun, and the other on Mr. Crawford, for reports on the subject of internal improvement. At the opening of the next session, Mr. *Calhoun* communicated to Congress his report, which will speak for itself; but Mr. Crawford has not to this day condescended to answer the call of Congress. Now perhaps his partizans may plead up this example as an excuse for silence; but it is not a sufficient one. By the by, what is the reason that Mr. Crawford has in this manner refused to give the Congressmen the information they want, and no doubt stand in great need of? Can it be that he was unwilling to give the public an opportunity of comparing his performance on that subject with Mr. Calhoun's? Or perhaps he could not determine in his own mind whether to come out *for* or *against* internal improvement. This was rendered more difficult, inasmuch as in some of the states the public sentiment was in favor, while in others it was opposed to internal improvement.

But to recur. I now again, in behalf of my brother Farmers, call upon the friends of this Mr. Crawford, to answer,

1st. What valuable public services did he perform before he went into Congress?

2d. Of what important measures was he the author, or able advocate, while in Congress?

3d. What Treaties did he negotiate, and in what diplomatic correspondence did he sustain the character of his country, while he was in France?

4th. What has he done since he has been in the Treasury Department to *economize* and save the public money, or to simplify the transaction of public business? Has he brought to light one additional source of revenue, or has he even collected the accruing revenue of the nation with as small expense as any of his predecessors?

Besides these, there are a few other points that I wish information on, which I will propose as soon as these are answered.

Whoever attempts to answer, I pray that it may be done in plain farmer language; and that *facts*, not *assertions*, be furnished for proofs.

A BURKE FARMER.

General Henry Lallemand, General of the artillery of the late Imperial Guard of France, died the day before yesterday at Bordentown, and was interred this morning, in this city. His demise was occasioned by a disease of the stomach, under which he labored for some time.

Nat. Gaz. Sept. 17.

Bishop Hobart, of New-York, is about taking a voyage to Europe, for the benefit of his health. He must be a man very highly esteemed in his diocese, if we are to judge from the regret that is manifested for his expected absence. Addresses are presented to him from both *Jews* and Gentiles, wishing him a prosperous voyage and speedy return.

The celebrated CARNOT lately died at Magdeburg, where he had taken refuge since the year 1815. He was born 13th May, 1753.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

An Election will be held, on Saturday, the 25th day of October, inst. (it being the last Saturday in the month,) in the county of *Davidson*, for the purpose of electing two Delegates to represent us in a general Meeting which is to be held in Raleigh on the second Monday in November next, to consult on matters relative to calling a Convention.

The polls will be opened at the regular election stands, to wit: Lexington, Daniel's, Hampton's, Ward's, and Hanes's.

By order of the Corresponding Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Sparks, recently pastor of the Unitarian church in Baltimore, and formerly Chaplain to Congress, has become the Editor of the North-American Review. The extensive literary acquirements of Mr. Sparks, are a guarantee that the high repute which this able work has gained, both at home and abroad, will be sustained under his management.

SELLECK OSBORN, Esq. well known as a Poet, and an able political writer, has engaged in the editorial management of the New-York Patriot, in connexion with Col. Gardner. This paper, which has already acquired a respectable character, must become a highly valuable and interesting journal, with the additional advantage of such talents as Mr. Osborne's—In its politics it is of the genuine Republican stamp; is not enlisted in support of Crawford, of *Radical* doctrines, or of the supremacy of a Congressional Caucus.

Salem Register.

The Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, has decided that the Negro Fellow SCIPIO, shall be confined until his original sentence is complied with—transportation beyond the limits of the United States.—*Chs. City Gaz.*

The Kentucky Monitor, states a report, that col. Leavenworth and gen. Ashley, who had joined their forces, to the number of about 400 United States' troops and hunters, with a considerable number of friendly Indians—*had met the Ricarees.* and defeated them with immense loss, The report, however, wants confirmation.

We learn that Mr. W. H. Crawford has been ill with the a bilious fever, for several days, at the house of Mr. James Barbour, in Orange county. Mr. C. was on his return to the city of Washington.

[*Rich. Eng.*

A bold project.—A proposition has been made to the Colombian government, by a foreigner, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by means of a canal from the river Atrato, which empties into the former, with the San Juan which runs into the latter ocean. The canal will be short, and the projectors estimate the expense at only $200,000. The President of the Colombian government was about to visit the spot.

The annual commencement of Yale College, New Haven, was held on the 10th inst. After the usual religious and academical exercises of the day, seventy-two young gentlemen, *alumni* of the College, were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and twenty-three, also *alumni* of the College, to the degree of Master of Arts. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, on examination, upon twenty-six young gentlemen, *alumni* of the Medical Institution. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. James Hillhouse, and Noah Webster, Esq. of New-Haven; the Hon. S. T. Hosmer, Chief Justice of Connecticut, and Professor Hedge, of Havard University, Massachusetts. All the exercises were performed, it is said, with remarkable decorum, and gave much satisfaction to the numerous audience assembled on the occasion.

[*Charleston Courier.*

DREADFUL SICKNESS.

"NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 7.—I have great pleasure in stating to you, that although sickness prevails to an almost unprecedented degree for several hundred miles around us, the city continues perfectly healthy. We attribute our exemption from the calamity thus far, to the prevalence of the blowy weather, from the southward and eastward accompanied with a healthful temperature of the air, and our anxious hope is that these blessings may be continued to us, until the season for bilious fevers prevailing, has passed over.

The mortality in Ohio and Kentucky, (in districts of so healthy repute, that many of our citizens had fled thither for shelter) is really alarming, and the symptoms and appearances are unequivocally those of the yellow fever."

At Bergen Point, Jersey Shore, near the Quarantine Ground, a Mrs. Vanhorne lately died of yellow fever, caught from a feather bed, which she found floating near that place, and which without doubt, had been thrown overboard from some vessel at Quarantine. She washed the feathers of this bed on Saturday week, sickened on Sunday, and died last Wednesday of black vomit.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 2.

Cotton, 13 to 14½; flour, fine, 5½; superfine, 6; wheat, 85 a 90; whiskey, 40 a 43; peach brandy, 80 a 62½; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 45 to 55; bacon, 10 a 12½; salt, Turks Island, 85 a 90, per 100 bushels; molasses, 40 to 45; sugar, muscovado, 9 to 10; coffee, prime, green, 29 to 31; 2d and 3d quality, 28 to 29; tea, hyson, 1 25; flax-seed 75; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 30 a 33; rice, 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 75 to 5 25, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 2 75 a 3 50; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

CHERAW PRICES, Sept. 25.

Cotton, 10 to 13 cts.; Flour, new per barrel, 5 a 6; old 4 to 5½; Corn, bush, 50 to 60 cts. Oats, 35 to 40 cts.; Peas, 65 to 75 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 6 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts. Butter, 10 to 20 cts.; Bagging, 32 to 35 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush. 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 12 dols; Coffee, lb. 28 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 50 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 50.

Cotton—Some prime lots of new crop, from the neighborhood, have sold this week at 14 a 14½ cts—Old crop steady at our quotations above.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 29.

Cotton, S. Island, 24 to 30, stained do. 12 to 16; Santee, 19 to 20; short staple, 14 to 16; Rice, prime, 3¾; inferior to good, 2½ to 3½; Whiskey, (Penn.) 33 to 35 cts.; N. E. Rum, 37 to 38; Apple Brandy, 33 to 34 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 2½ to 4; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 8 to 9; Beef, Boston Mess, 11; No. 1, 9; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7½; Mackarel, No. 2, 5; No. 3, 3½; Bacon, 8 to 9 cts.; Hams, 8 to 9; Lard, 9 to 10; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 32 to 33 cts.; Cognac Brandy, 1 15 to 1 25 per gal.; Holland Gin, 100 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Swedes, 4 to 4½ 100 lbs.; English 3½; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 62½ cts. per bushel; Turks Island, 55 a 60; Sugar, Havana White, 11 to 13; Brown, 8½ to 8½; Muscovado, 7½ to 9; St. Croix (prime) 10; N. Orleans, prime, 9 to 9½; Inferior, 7 to 8; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green, 25 a 25½; Inferior to good, 22 to 24; Hyson Tea, 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam. 87½ cts.; West India, 65; Molasses, (W. I.) 28 to 30 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 to 21; Pimento, 28 a 30.

N. Carolina Bank Bills, 3½ a 4 per cdet dis.; Georgia, 3½ a 4 do.

Cottons—Uplands of the new crop go off as they arrive, which is only in small parcels, at 16 to 17 cents, principally for Northern manufactures. The remnant of the old crop are heavy at 13 to 15 cents.

MARRIED,

In Mecklenburg county, Virginia, on the 2d of Oct. inst. *Lawson H. Alexander*, Esq. of Cabarrus county, N. C. to Miss *Lucy Jane Alexander*, daughter of Col. Mark Alexander, of the former place.

In this county, on the 25th ult. Mr. *John Campbell*, of Davidson county, to Miss *Mary Haden*, daughter of Mr. B. D. Haden, of Rowan.

DIED,

At Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, 17th instant, after a severe attack of dysentery, Commodore JOHN SHAW, of the United States' Navy, aged 50.

Estate of Thomas Hinshaw.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator to the estate of Thomas Hinshaw, dec'd. of Randolph county, takes this method to call upon all those who are indebted to the estate of said Hinshaw, to make payment; also notifies all such as have claims upon said estate, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be debarred of recovery.

JESSE HINSHAW, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 30, 1823. 3t76

Fifty Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in the Fork of the Yadkin, Rowan county, North-Carolina, about the first of July last, a *Negro Boy* by the name of *JACOB*, about 18 years of age; 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, somewhat on the yellowish order, smooth round face, on close examination one cheek appears to be somewhat larger than the other, when surprized he assumes a wild look, he stoops a little when walking or standing, is very artful and cunning.

Also, about the first of September, two other negro men made their elopement; one by the name of *Payton*, the other *Neptune*, each about 22 years of age; Payton is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, keen made, very stout and active to his size, very black smooth face, and has a sly look, and very plausible in his conversation, and puts on a quizzical smile when he is apprehensive of being detected of a fault. Neptune is a stout, strong made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black rough face, a down look, and a small impediment in his speech when reproved. Clothes unknown. They have been lurking some weeks past through the different parts of the Forks of the Yadkin; and it is conjectured that they have been with a yellow boy of Gen. Pearson's in the neighborhood of Mocksville, and Col. Kelly's quarters, and perhaps in the neighborhood of Salisbury. As I have not heard of them for several days, perhaps they have left these parts, to get to some place where they can be better concealed; and perhaps may try to pass for free men, or go off with some white person. I will give the above reward for their apprehension, or pay in proportion to that sum for each of them that are delivered to me at my residence in the Fork of the Yadkin, or lodged in some jail so that I can get them, and all reasonable charges paid.

NATHAN CHAFFIN.

Oct. 11, 1823. 7tf

Houses and Lots.

NOTICE—On Monday, the first day of our Superior Court, in Mecklenburg county, at the court-house in Charlotte, will be offered for sale, on 12 months credit, one of the most valuable Lots in said Town, being the corner lot east of the Court-House, having a store house in good repair, now occupied by Springs, Dinkins and Co. a dwelling house, kitchen, &c.

Also, a valuable plantation on M'Michael's creek, 7 or 8 miles from Charlotte, containing an excellent mill seat; also, one sixth part of an undivided tract, on the Camden road, 3½ miles from town,—a good stand for public business. All belonging to the estate of Capt. John Springs, dec'd, and sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity. Bond, and approved security, will be required, and titles made, by

3t75 D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

Negroes for Sale.

A FAMILY of likely Negroes, consisting of a man and woman, a child four years old, and one two years old, may be had for notes negotiable in the State Bank, or on a reasonable credit.

The man is a tolerable shoemaker, and the woman accustomed to house-work, washing, &c. Apply at this office.

Sept. 1823. 73tf

NEW ASSORTMENT.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

Cutlery and Domestics;

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 67

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Valuable Sale of GOODS, AT AUCTION.

THE stock of Goods of the late firm of CONOVER & Co., will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder, (without reserve) in the Town of Cheraw, on the 6th day of November next, consisting of as choice a collection as was ever exhibited for sale in this state: among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, White and Blue Plains,
Flannels and Blankets,
Domestic Shirting, and power loom do.
Irish Linens, Diapers,
Calico, Ginghams,
Blk. and fig. Silks and Seersuckers,
Umbrellas, Merino Shawls,
Blk. and col'd Canton Crapes,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs. of every description,
Cambricks and Cambrick Robes,
Elegant worked Flounces,
A large assortment of Ribbons,
Col'd and Nun's Thread and Cotton Balls,
Hosiery of every description,
Thread Laces and Edging,
Tortoise Shell and Common Combs,
A large and elegant assortment of

HARD-WARE,

consisting of every article in the Trade.
Seine Twine,
360 pair Ladies best quality Morocco and Sattin Jean Boots and Shoes,
56 pr. Negro Shoes,
20 do. Gentlemen's Boots,
French Brandy, Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum, Irish Whiskey,
Madeira, Colmanar and Malaga Wines,
25 Bbls. Country Gin, Rum and Whiskey,
3 Hhds. and 35 Bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
900 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
28 kegs assorted sizes Cut Nails,
13 Kegs Best American Powder,
8 do. [25 canister each] English Double Battle,
10,000 Best quality Spanish Cigars,
4,000 do. do. American do.
3 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
A large assortment of

GLASS-WARE.

Together with every other article usually found in a Country Store.

TERMS of Sale—approved endorsed Notes, payable 1st February next—or 2½ per cent discount on the bills for Cash.

HARVEY WILLIAMS.

Sept. 11, 1823. 6t78

Mecklenburg Agricultural SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will take place at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in October, at eleven o'clock. Members of the society, and others friendly to the cause, are earnestly solicited to attend. There will be several premiums awarded, and the President will deliver a discourse on Agriculture.

J. SMITH.

October 11, 1823. 2t76

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1823.

APARIS ALEXANDER, Mr. [illegible]xander, 2, William Alexander, Rebecca Alexson, Joel B. Alexander, Ephraim Alexander, Lawson H. Alexander, Wm. B. Alexander, Ezekiel Alexander. B—Joseph L. Black, Matthew Bain 2, Abner Brooks, James R. Black, John Bigham, Robert Barnhill, Wm. Bigham, Byrums or Cooks, Zekial W. Beaty. C—Alexander Crocket, John Cappa, Mrs. Jane Caldwell, Wm. T. Crowell, Nathaniel Cunningham, Eleazer Cochran. D—Lewis Dinkins, Gen. E. Davidson, Robert Davidson, Mrs. Martha Darnall, David Dougherty, Wm. Douglass, Frederick Dinkins, Sugar Dulin, James Dinkins 3, Richard Daniels. F—Henry Foster, John Priddle, Robert Fairs, Thomas Finney, Samuel Farr. G—Josiah Grady, John Gilmore, Wm. Glass. H—Elam Hunter, Jeremiah Hinson, John Hunter, Zeckeriah Horn, Alexander Hogan 2, James H. Howie, Ellis Hughes. J—John Jenkins, Barbara Johnston, Wm. Jones, Julius Jones, Robert Jamison, Mrs. Rebecca Jones, John M. James, Thomas J. Jerome. K—Miss Mary A. Kirkpatrick, A. D. Karr 2, John Kendrick, Hugh Kirkpatrick, Robert Kirkpatrick. L—Benjamin Lindsay, Wm. Lee, James Latta, Henry Lewis. M—Alexander M'Clarta, David Molton, Benjamin Morrow, Elizabeth Montgomery, Joseph M'Rum 2, J. & S. M'Rum, James M'Rauen, John M'Cullah, Smith Miller 2, Master Charles Mason, Eli M'Call, Jas. and Wm. Miller, Thomas M'Cippin, John M'Cord, Wm. M'Graw, John M'Leod. N—Joseph Nicholson, Jas. Newell, Wm. H. Neel. O—Edwin J. Osborne. P—Wm. Parks 2, Elizabeth Price, Edmund Palmer, Elizabeth Potts, Thomas Parks and Robert Caldwell, Doct. Wm. J. Polk, Wm. B. Porter, Wm. Potts. Q—Wm. C. Query. R—Joseph Reed, Capt. Peter Rapp, Isaac Rosser, John Reed, Charles Richmond, James Robinson, Wm. Radford. S—John Stewart, John Springs 2, John Sing, Garner Sanders 3, Thomas B. Smith, Wm. Scott, Hugh Snell, John Smith, Adam A. Springs, Alexander or Jas. Scott, Andrew Spratt, Sarah Stephens, Thomas Spratt. T—Jas. G. Terrence 2, Abraham Taylor. V—David Vance. W—Godfrey Williams, John Weaver, Thomas Williamson, Wm. W. Walker, Abner Wines, Robert Wilson, John Williamson, John Wolf, Miss Jane Wallace, John Wallace, Benjamin Weathers.

3t77 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

POETRY.

TUNE AS SWEETLY SLEEPS.

TIME AND LOVE.

An artist painted Time and Love;
Time with two pinions spread above,
And Love without a feather;
Sir Henry patronized the plan,
And each Sir Hall and Lady Anne
In wedlock came together.
Copies of each the dame bespoke:
The artist ere he drew a stroke,
Reversed his old opinions,
And straightway to the fair one brings
Time in its turn devoid of wings,
And Cupid with two pinions.
"What blunder this?" the lady cries,
"No blunder Madam," he replies;
"I hope I'm not so stupid.
Each has his pinions, in his day,
Time before marriage flies away,
And after marriage, Cupid."

BY WALLER.

Were men so dull they could not see
That Lycy painted; should they flee
Like simple birds into a net,
So grossly woven and ill-set;
Her own teeth would undo the knot,
And let all go that she had got.
These teeth, my Lycy must not show,
If she would bite: her lovers thought
Like birds they stoop at seeming grapes,
Are disbur'd when first she gapes:
The rotten bones discover'd there,
Show 'tis a painted sepulchre.

FROM THE HANCOCK GAZETTE.

A printer was leading a bachelor's life,
'Cause he could not or would not procure him a wife;
Industrious, prudent, he cut but few capers,
Printed pamphlets, blank 'Greetings,' tri-weekly newspapers.
On a newspaper day, a friend happened to call,
While creak went the press, and thump, thump, went the ball;
On the part of the sheet he was casting his eye,
Which tells us who marry and also who die;
Then says to the printer, (unless my eyes fail,
Your impression just hereabout looks rather pale.
'What would not look pale,' replies type in this case, [face!'
When marriage and death stare it full in the

OLD AGE.

Old age is honorable. The spirit seems
Already on its flight to brighter worlds;
And that strange charge which men miscall decay
Is renovated life. The feeble voice [ings,
With which the soul attempts to speak its meanIs, like the skylark's notes, heard faintest when
Its wings soar highest; and those hoary signs,
Those white and reverend locks, which move the scorn
Of thoughtless ribalds, seem to me like snow
Upon an Alpine summit—only proving
How near it is to Heaven. [MILLER.

EPIGRAM,

On a man by the name of Treble being apprehended for picking Pockets.

Treble with London pickpockets, they say,
Has long held the *tenor* of his way:
If this be true, and can be proved the case,
Then Treble's *tenor* has been *through base*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND PIRATE.

Dr. Hamilton.—The Providence Journal furnishes us with the following narrative of this man, who has at length run his race, and is likely to receive the punishment due to his vile conduct.

In the year 1820, a man answering the description of Doctor Hamilton, made his appearance in the town of Florence, Alabama, calling himself Dr. John R. Bedford, and announced himself in the Gazette, as a practitioner of medicine and surgery. There was at the time four regular physicians at Florence, all in good repute, and as they were considered sufficient for the place, Dr. Bedford was advised by the good citizens to remove to a new settlement called the Big Spring, which was destitute of a medical man, and sometimes very sickly. Under these circumstances, Dr. Bedford, thought the village might be capable of affording some advantages to the emigrant, and accordingly he soon located himself at the place in question. His entrance was made welcome, by the inhabitants of the village, who, being anxious to retain so valuable a member of society, failed not to extend to him every courtesy and attention due to a gentleman. The Doctor had not been at Big Spring long before he concluded to make a permanent settlement, in order to do which he took it into his head that he must needs marry. There was in the village a beautiful young lady of rare accomplishments, and refined education, who soon ensnared the willing heart of the doctor: she possessed an estate worth about twenty thousand dollars, which, of all things, most delighted the fancy of our hero. He addressed her, the consented, the preliminaries were soon settled, but before the knot could be tied, business of importance called him to Nashville. On his return home, he unluckily stopped at Florence to visit those kind friends, by whose advice he had made his fortune. Whilst dining at Florence Inn, a man from Kentucky took his seat at the table, who instantly recognized Dr. Bedford, to be his old friend, Mr. Wm. Talbot, of Lexington, Ky. a *professor* of the art and mystery of cordwainer. The Kentuckian was delighted to meet him, inquired very solicitously after his health, and observed, that but a week since, he had the pleasure of calling on his wife and family, at Lexington; who he assured him were all well. The doctor was confounded, protested the gentleman was mistaken in the person, and declared vehemently that he would prosecute him if he dared to utter such falsehoods. The Kentuckian was not easily moved by such threats, and continued to reiterate what he had previously stated. The confusion of the doctor was so great, he could not finish his dinner, but hastily departed to institute a suit against the man who had uttered such outrageous libels: and that was the last seen of him by the citizens of Florence.

In the mean time Dr. Bedford repaired to Big Spring, where he borrowed a carriage with horses, and a negro servant of a gentleman, into whose good graces he had initiated himself, telling him that a person in Tennessee had sent for him, to operate in a case of lithotomy, which rendered it important that he should depart poste haste. Since then, the inhabitants of Big Spring have not been honored by a visit from Dr. Bedford, nor has the gentleman heard of his carriage, horses or negro.

The Kentuckian stated, that he and Bedford, who had a wife and two children, were employed in the same shop more than a year, when the former was discharged, in consequence of his ignorance of the trade, and consequent inability to perform the duties assigned him; and that since his departure he had frequently heard of his practising medicine, by authority of a patent right which he had purchased of a Dr. Thompson of Boston. This statement at the time was considered doubtful by many, and there being some anxiety manifested on the subject, an examination was entered into, when it was ascertained that Bedford came to Lexington in the year 1818, assuming the name of Talbot, bringing with him his wife and her mother, Mrs. Jackson, who was formerly of Alexandria, District of Columbia: that Mrs. Jackson brought him an estate at the time of her marriage, in negroes and other property, amounting to about thirty thousand dollars, which he had squandered away, and then abandoned her in a land of strangers. From the description of the man and the notoriety of his character, there can be no doubt, that Dr. James Hamilton, alias John Randolph Bedford, alias C. Gallop, is the same Dr. Bedford who flourished at Big Spring, and the same Wm. Talbot, cordwainer, who fled from Kentucky.

CHOCTAW INDIANS.

Funeral Ceremonies.—They bury their dead immediately at the doors of their dwellings. Over the graves they erect several long poles, ornamented with 8 or 10 rings made of grape vines. At the rising and setting of the sun the relatives seat themselves around the poles, and covering the face with a blanket, commence a most doleful howling. This they invariably keep up for three months. At the expiration of this period all the people in the vicinity collect, and the poles are pulled up and the friends cease to mourn. All the females belonging to the bereaved family take their seat at the poles early in the afternoon. The neighbors and distant friends, as they arrive at the place, take their seat on the ground in the rear of the relatives and join them in their lamentable cry. After a few minutes, those who are not related to the deceased retire unto the grave, which is at a little distance. But the female relations keep their seats. A little before sunset several old men walk up to the grave in a single file, and when they come to within a few rods of the grave they halt, and all as one give a short sonorous yell three times. After a short interval they repeat the yell as before. After repeating it the third time, they march to the grave and form themselves into a semi-circle, march around the mourners, and then halt and give three yells as before. After marching round in this way three times, they return to the grave and the females leave it. The next morning, the old men perform the same round of ceremonies as the evening previous. They then pull up the poles and walk off.—The young men after breakfast have a ball play. Previous to their having any intercourse with the whites, the Chocktaws did not bury their dead, but placed them upon the scaffold in the open air. After the flesh was consumed, the bones were carefully collected by a person called bone picker, and deposited in a house set apart for that purpose.

Religion.—But in whatever manner the body may have been disposed of, Egyptian darkness has enveloped their minds as it respects a future state.—No one, I am persuaded, whose breast is warmed with the heart of a Christian, could refrain from dropping the compassionate tear on beholding the extreme ignorance of this long lost people. The phrase "heathenish darkness," had often sounded in my ears, and my imagination had frequently painted the situations of immortal beings, unenlightened by God's word; but of the import of this phrase I had no adequate conception until I conversed with these sons of the forest. It seems never to have entered their minds, that they were amenable to any being above human. Mrs. Perry, a hopeful convert in the neighbourhood of Elliot, says, she never so much as thought there was a Supreme Being till the missionary told her. And as they have been altogether ignorant of the punishment due to the wicked, so they had no knowledge of those soul expanding hopes which the grace of God inspires.

SWEARING.

Of all the crimes that ever disgraced society, that of swearing admits of the least palliation. Nothing can be offered to justify an impious oath; and yet it is the most common thing. Visit what class of people you may, from the votaries of the midnight stew to the most elevated walk in life, you hear imprecations that would astound the ears of a stoic, and wound the feelings of the *least* reflecting mind. No possible benefit can arise from profanity; nothing is held forth as a temptation to commit the act; nothing but the perverseness and depravity of human nature would have ever suggested such a thing as this crime; yet such is its prevalence, that by many it is mistaken for a fashionable acquirement, and considered as indicative of energy and decision of character. Fatal delusion! Reflect young man! Has not the same imperious mandate, which says, "Thou shalt not kill," said in terms as strong, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain?" Pause, then, before you suffer that dire oath again to pollute your lips, or before you have uttered the imprecation, an avenging God may call you to complete the sentence in another world! *Vermont Gazette.*

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

DUTY OF MOTHERS.

The following extract from a sermon of the Rev. Dr. GARDINER, of Boston, it is hoped will be acceptable to the readers of the *Courier*. It was delivered before the ladies of the "*Boston Female Asylum,*" and published by their particular request.

"Having implanted sound principles in your children, endeavor to inspire them with a happy temper. 'A merry heart,' says Soloman, 'is a continual feast.' Let them see, as far as possible, only agreeable objects—conceal from them those of a contrary nature. Agreeable impressions may be made, at a very early period, that are naturally productive of cheerfulness, which is generally attended both by health and happiness. 'Almost every object,' says a periodical writer, 'that attracts our notice, has its bright and its dark side. He that habituates himself to look at the dark side, will sour his disposition, and consequently impair his happiness, while he who constantly beholds the bright side, insensibly meliorates his temper, and in consequence increases his own happiness, and that of all around him.

"Some children are blessed by nature with a mild and amiable disposition, while others are born with violent passions, which require the strong hand of authority to restrain them. But as the most barren soil may be subdued by labor, so may the most unhappy temper be improved by care and assiduity. Check every appearance of ill humour in your children. Point out to them the fatal consequences of yielding to their passions. Convince them that it will render them uncomfortable to themselves, odious to others, and objects of punishment to Almighty God. If remonstrance fail of its desired effect—if it be received with obstinate surliness, chastisement then becomes necessary, and then 'offending Adam' must be whipped out of them. I am fully sensible that this doctrine is not popular. But when *was truth* ever popular? Where exhortation and advice are disregarded, what remedy have you but chastisement? The parent who refuses to apply it when thus indispensably necessary, voluntarily promotes the ruin of his child. All objections to it are ridiculous and futile, though they make a conspicuous figure in that silly and atrocious philosophy invented by knaves, to play on the credulity of fools, and to which the world is at present indebted for more than half the evils it now experiences."

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Longevity.—The following instance of the longevity of a family, the majority of which are now living, may be amongst the most remarkable in this state.

The father died about 20 years ago in the 93d year of his age, - -	93
The mother died about 18 years ago, in the 95th year of her age,	95
They lived together in a married state upwards of 70 years, and had 9 children.	
The *eldest son* is a healthy, intelligent old gentleman, in his 92d year, - - - - - - - - - - - -	92
The eldest daughter died in her 88th year, - - - - - - - - - -	88
The second son died in his 87th year, - - - - - - - - - - - -	87
The 3d son died in his 75th year, of the 15th attack of Pneumonia, - - - - - - - - - - - -	75
The 4th son is living, aged 82, -	82
The 5th son is in his 80th year, - -	80
The 2d daughter is in her 78th year, - - - - - - - - - - - -	78
The 6th son is in his 76th year, -	76
The 7th son, a respectable physician, is in his 73d year, - - - -	73
	919

The above facts can be substantiated by three physicians, in as many towns in the state, on the banks of the Connecticut river, who are the sons of the 7th son and physician.

Amount of their ages, 919
Average age, - - - - - - 83 1-2

MAHOGONY.

The difficulty of procuring mahogony, and other costly woods, and the consequent exorbitant prices demanded for the ordinary articles of family convenience, has occasioned the art of the chemist to be applied to a subject particularly calculated to promote domestic embellishment at a trifling expense. It has been contrived to render any species of wood of a close grain so nearly to resemble mahogony in the texture, density, and polish, that the most accurate judges are incapable of distinguishing between this happy imitation and the native produce. The first operation, as now practised in France, is to plane the surface, so as to render it perfectly smooth; the wood is then to be rubbed with a solution of nitrous acid, which prepares it for the materials subsequently to be applied. Afterwards, one ounce and an half of dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, and one third of that quantity of carbonate of soda, are to be mixed together and filtered, and the liquid in this thin state is to be rubbed, or rather laid on the wood with a soft brush. This process is repeated with a very little alteration, and, in a short interval afterwards, the wood possesses the external appearance we have described. When this application has been properly made, the surface will resemble an artificial mirror; but if the polish becomes less brilliant, by the use of a little cold-drawn linseed oil, the wood will be restored to its former brilliancy.

Two young lawyers were riding into the country, and passed by some farmers sowing seed. One of the lawyers, by way of boasting, said to them:—"Well old codgers, you sow, but we lawyers will reap the benefit thereof." "I have no doubt of it," said one of them, "for we are sowing *hemp*."

METHODISTS.

It appears by the minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, for the year 1823, that there have been 182 new preachers admitted on trial; 92 admitted in full connexion; 197 deacons; 59 ordained elders; 43 located; 47 supernumeraries; 59 worn out preachers: and it also appears that America is divided into 12 conferences, and these conferences into 72 districts, with a presiding elder in each. In the recapitulation, the whole number of members in each conference stands as follows:

	Whites	Col'd	Total.
Ohio Conference	36,193	179	36,372
Kentucky do	21,228	2,937	24,165
Missouri do	10,458	294	10,752
Tennessee do	18,665	2,801	21,466
Mississippi do	6,960	1,364	8,324
S. Carolina do	23,121	13,895	37,016
Virginia do	19,931	5,962	25,893
Baltimore do	29,321	9,103	38,424
Philadelphia do	26,848	7,709	34,557
New York do	26,946	511	27,457
N. England do	20,699	277	21,976
Genesee do	27,448	240	27,688
Total,	267,618	44,922	312,540

NASHVILLE, *Tennessee.*

The aggregate of population in Nashville, is 3463 souls. There are in the city

1 Wholesale Dry Good Store,
29 Wholesale and Retail Stores,
2 Auction Stores,
4 Boot and Shoe Stores,
8 Commission Houses, and
2 Iron Stores.
3 Banks—3 Taverns—1 Post Office—4 Churches—3 Clergymen—1 Masonic Hall—1 Theatre—2 Brokers—3 Drug and Paint Stores—26 Lawyers—13 Doctors—3 School Masters—2 School Mistresses—12 Master Carpenters—5 Master Brick Layers—4 Master Stone Masons—2 Master Stone Cutters—5 Shoe and Boot Makers—8 Blacksmiths—1 Engineer—3 Taylors—3 Hatters—4 Saddlers—3 Coach Makers—3 Cabinet Makers—2 Plasterers—3 Painters—2 Silver Platers—5 Silver-Smiths—1 Brass Founder—4 Turners—2 Copper-Smiths—1 Gun-Smith—1 Cooper—3 Waggon Makers—1 Chair Maker—3 Milliners—2 Confectioners—3 Grocery Stores—1 Candle Factory—3 Bakers—3 Barbers—3 Printing Offices—1 Book Bindery—2 Book Stores—1 Comb Factory—9 *(NINE) Tipling Houses*—1 Rope Walk—1 Hemp Factory.

Extraordinary instances of longevity.

Manfeuas, who is said to have written a history of India of undisputed veracity, mentions a native of Bengal, of the name of Numa De Cugna, who lived to the age of *three hundred and seventy*. He had four new sets of teeth. His hair had frequently changed from black to grey, and from grey to black. He possessed an astonishingly retentive memory, and asserted that during his life he had possessed *seven hundred wives*; some of whom had died, and others he had put away.

When Dr. FRANKLIN had approached to the very close of his life, he reasoned thus coolly with a friend: "Death is as necessary to the constitution as sleep: we shall rise refreshed in the morning. The course of nature must soon put a period to my present mode of existence. This I shall submit to with the less regret, as, having seen, during a long life, a good deal of this world, I feel a growing curiosity to become acquainted with some other, and can cheerfully, with filial confidence, resign my spirit to the conduct of that great and good Parent of mankind who created it, and who has so graciously protected and preserved me from my birth to the present hour."

Cross Reading.—In the Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts, there is an article, entitled, 'an account of a man who swallowed a number of clasp-nails.' At the top of pages 184 and 185, we have the following singular cross-reading: '*Account of a man who swallowed—general intelligence.*' This, we think, could have been none other than the editor of a daily newspaper. *Boston Eve. Gaz.*

Idleness is the most painful sensation of the mind, as, according to *Galen*, standing still is of the body. When Bishop Cumberland was told he would wear himself out by application, he replied: "'Tis better to *wear* out, than to *rust* out."